

## CALAMITY HOWLS

OR William Jennings Bryan—Aspirant for Presidency Delivers a Stump Speech for a Lecture—People not so Enthusiastic Over him as They Were.

Denver correspondence of the Pittsburgh Times: William Jennings Bryan has just concluded a trip through this section of Colorado, speaking at Cripple Creek, Victor, Colorado Springs and Boulder.

At Boulder Mr. Bryan spoke at the Texas-Colorado Chautauqua, and had an audience of 5,000, the auditorium being thronged to the doors. Mr. Bryan was there in the capacity of a lecturer, his advertised theme being "Pending Problems." His compensation was half the gate money, which is said to have amounted to between \$800 and \$700.

Mr. Bryan was to lecture before an educational association, and for a compensation, therefore it was not natural to expect that his address on "Pending Problems" would not be a political speech. In starting out he gave the impression that such would be the case, for he urged all present Democrats, Gold Democrats, Republicans, Silver Republicans and Populists to divest themselves of all partisan bias and to consider the problems he was about to discuss solely as they affected them in their higher relations as American citizens. Then Mr. Bryan, having assured his audience to lay aside for the time their partisan garments, threw off his disguise as a lecturer and appeared in his fighting rig as a Democrat and a Democratic aspirant for the presidency.

His address in no sense resembled a lecture. It was a Democratic stump speech pure and simple, an arraignment of the Republican party and its principles and policies, not even by indirection but by name and specification. It was delivered with all the arts of the professional stumpster, with all the quips and turns and tricks, the story, the apt expression, poetical quotations, that catch the ear and impress the mind of those who do not stop to think how foreign they are to real argument and how inconsequential in the exposition of great truths.

Mr. Bryan spoke two hours. It was a skillful speech. Like the katydid, he says an undisputed thing in such a solemn way that his hearers might almost believe he was stating new and entirely original propositions when he enunciated fundamental principles of government which all Americans believe in and which are embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The only disputes over them are those relating to their application to changing conditions or sudden problems in the administration of public affairs. His address was mingling, therefore, of statements which no one disputes, with false premises and false logic, weaving the whole into a fabric from which it was difficult to separate the false and the true. He constantly, too, stated half truths, carefully stopping at the point where to tell the rest would weaken the impression or destroy the point he wished to make.

An illustration or two may show the address of his appeal.—Mr. Bryan said: "The President last December asked for a standing army of 100,000 men. We had only 30,000 soldiers in 1898, and 20,000 were enough. And, as if to make it more striking and significant, this request was made when the great war of Russia was called upon the nations of the world, not to increase their armies, but to reduce them. It was made, too, near the Christmas time, the anniversary of the birth of Him of whom the angels proclaimed that He brought 'Peace on earth; good will to men.'"

It is difficult to believe that an audience could be so easily misled in the United States and not know that in 1898 the United States was at peace and in 1898 at war; that more soldiers were needed because of the mustering out of volunteers. Mr. Bryan himself having traveled to Washington to ask that his own regiment be mustered before his men died. There was no audience but knows that Russia and all the European nations are at peace, and that, moreover, their standing armies number, not 30,000 or 100,000, but in some cases almost 1,000,000 men. And a schoolboy knows that under the law the last day of Congress began on the 3d of March 4, and that December and January are consequently any recommendation of the President to that body must have been made at a date near the anniversary of the Saviour's birth. Nevertheless, Mr. Bryan made his statement with uplifted eyes and solemn visage, as though calling for the recognition of God and man for such an act of impiety and sacrilege.

Mr. Bryan was especially vehement against "imperialism." He read a newspaper clipping containing a dispatch from England telling of a Fourth of July dinner in London at which festive occasion "imperialism" was the order of the day. Mr. Bryan read this and said with the air of a man who has just disdained a mere name and chased her down. He dwelt upon the principle of "the consent of the governed" in connection with the Philippines question. Upon that he harped persistently. He was speaking in that section of the country where the "consent of the governed" and United States acquired by purchase and conquest, the "consent of the governed" figured in the latter case. From Abraham Lincoln he quoted copiously. It is interesting to speculate what Mr. Bryan would have done in 1861 had he been President instead of Mr. Lincoln. We know what Mr. Lincoln did in that crisis. He raised armies of over 2,000,000 men and fought a bloody and costly war to bring back the 11 seceding states into the Union, there to be governed with or without their consent.

It was evident that Mr. Bryan is not incommenced with modesty. He discussed the campaign of 1896 as though it were his own connection with it. He told what President McKinley could and should have done or can and should do now, with the air and manner which plainly said: "Were I President that is what I would have done or would do now." That part of it was amusing. It was evident, too, that he is confident of being the Democratic nominee in 1900. He shows that in everything he says. And when he can get \$500 or \$400 for a speech in his own behalf, even if delivered under the guise of a "lecture," it is no wonder that the assessor of Lincoln returns him the richest man in personal holdings in the city.

His whole argument, if argument it could be called at any time, was that of the pessimist. He was a "prophet of evil." Our institutions, our liberties, are all endangered. Greed for gain stalks under the guise of patriotism, and in the Wilson tariff bill, which Mr. Bryan helped to frame, hid Colorado hard. The Cripple Creek Daily Tribune paid Mr. Bryan \$250 to deliver a speech after his speech, dubbing him "The Apostle of Negation and a Lesser American." The Wilson tariff bill, which Mr. Bryan helped to frame, hid Colorado hard. The Cripple Creek Daily Tribune paid Mr. Bryan \$250 to deliver a speech after his speech, dubbing him "The Apostle of Negation and a Lesser American." The Wilson tariff bill, which Mr. Bryan helped to frame, hid Colorado hard. The Cripple Creek Daily Tribune paid Mr. Bryan \$250 to deliver a speech after his speech, dubbing him "The Apostle of Negation and a Lesser American."

He has absolute trust and confidence. The fact that Mr. Bryan had large audiences and was enthusiastically received must not be taken as an evidence that the people of Colorado are wholly in sympathy with his views. On the question of expansion they are not, nor do his economic ideas, excepting, perhaps, his stand on free silver, meet with their approval. The Wilson tariff bill, which Mr. Bryan helped to frame, hid Colorado hard. The Cripple Creek Daily Tribune paid Mr. Bryan \$250 to deliver a speech after his speech, dubbing him "The Apostle of Negation and a Lesser American." The Wilson tariff bill, which Mr. Bryan helped to frame, hid Colorado hard. The Cripple Creek Daily Tribune paid Mr. Bryan \$250 to deliver a speech after his speech, dubbing him "The Apostle of Negation and a Lesser American."

nal stands on some of Mr. Bryan's other pet theories:

Billy Bryan came to town last night and he talked. The spirit of the noble Jefferson, who doubtless had national domain, shed great rain drops on degeneration.

Then Bryan spoke, among his first statements was that he had heard that the Silver Republicans were going back to the Republican party. He was probably surprised at seeing this statement, and he probably was probably reminded him of the request of the Jefferson club that he speak on silver, for he at once went into that subject; down south and east he had been speaking of imperialism, trusts and silver. He said the Republicans were going to retire the greenbacks and declare for the gold standard.

Eight billions in trusts have been organized since the Republicans came into power. Billy forgot to say that Democrats paved the way for this by the repeal of the anti-trust laws; he also didn't say that under Cleveland the country got so poor that it could hardly raise razor-back hogs, let alone trusts.

Bryan is eager for the southern vote for he is emphatic that force should not be used to put down rebellion or anybody be governed against their will—rebel doctrine of '61.

Bryan as the advocate of silver, as a paramount issue, in the last campaign, commanded the respect of all loyal Coloradans, but as an advocate of a lesser America, lesser foreign trade, lesser manufacturing interests, lesser merchant marine, and general calamity, it is no wonder that he noted in his speech the tendency of Silver Republicans to go back to the old party.

## WEATHER FORECAST

For August, as Predicted by the Rev. I. Hicks.

The forecast for the weather for August is taken from Rev. I. Hicks' Word and Works:

The storm diagram below shows that a Vulcan storm period is central on August 1, indicating rising temperature, falling barometer and more or less storminess and rain from 1st to 3d. Cooler, clearing weather, with rising barometer and westerly winds, will follow these disturbances from the west, reaching eastern extremes about the 4th.

There will be a rapid reaction to storm conditions about the 6th and 7th, and these conditions will culminate in electrical storms, with great bluster and some rain in numerous localities on and touching the 8th of the month, when the celestial equator. Very warm weather may be expected from the date of new moon and Apogee, the 6th, until after low barometer and storms culminate about the 8th. Progressive change to cooler, traveling from west to east behind the storm conditions, will form the natural and ordinary sequel to the period extending to the 10th of the month. The regular storm period falls from the 11th to 15th. This will bring return of falling barometer, easterly and southerly winds, and very warm days. About the 12th to 14th a hot wave will culminate over the central states, ending in thunder storms, general bluster and local rains. The moon being at extreme south declination on the 16th, wind currents should naturally flow from north to south from about the 14th to 17th, bringing marked change to cooler over most parts of the northern hemisphere.

The storm diagram shows that we enter the perturbation caused by the earth's approach to the autumnal equinox, about the middle of August. It shows, also, that a mercury disturbance is central on the 21st, covering the 17th to 26th. During this combined disturbance of earth and mercury, the most general and severe disturbances of August will be natural. From the 18th to 20th a warm wave, low barometer and general storm tendencies will appear. On the 20th the moon is in perigee and full, indicating that storm conditions may reach a climax, and about the 21st a generally perturbed state will very probably continue over the moon's passage of the equator on the 22nd, and into the regular storm period extending from the 23rd to 27th. We suggest that regions in the south Pacific, and along the southern coasts and islands, will act wisely if they promptly heed the earliest indications and warnings of possible cyclones and hurricanes coming up from West Indies about this time. Such developments need surprise no one along the gulf regions, and in case of their advent, unreasonably cool to cold weather will prevail over central and northern states, until hurricanes or cyclonic conditions pass into the north Atlantic.

When these West India cyclones and hurricanes do not develop as early as August, but come as earth approaches more nearly the center of the autumnal equinox in September, great and sudden rains prevail over most parts of the United States through August, with little comparative rainfall and much tendency to seismic phenomena, especially at times near the new and full moons. August closes in a reactionary storm period, with moon near her greatest north declination. The month will end quite warm, with local summer rains in transit from west to east. We fear that most sections will lack for rain this month.

All readers of our forecasts for years past will know that our predictions of great drought, or a "minimum of rainfall for the north and west," calls for the crisis of such conditions in 1900 and 1901. We expected that the year would begin to feel approaching drought this season, and still believe that such will be the case. At the same time, the excess of rain to the south, which was a part of the general forecast, has now become a disastrous page in history. We are gratified that seasonal conditions have remained as good as they have, north and west, up to the middle of July. The drought in Colorado, partly New Mexico, Western Kansas and almost all of New England, have already had foretastes of the extreme drought which will reach its crisis at the time and in the sections already specified.

St. Louis, July 17, 1899.

Forty years ago it was in its infancy. Today it is a household word. Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry.

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The Easy Food Easy to Buy, Easy to Cook, Easy to Eat, Easy to Digest. Quaker Oats At all grocers in 2-lb. pkgs. only

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Money on call steady at 3/4 of 1 cent; last loan 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3/4 of 1 cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4 87 1/2 for 60 days; posted rates at \$4 85 1/2 and \$4 83 1/2; commercial bills \$4 84 1/2. Silver certificates 60 1/2 c. Bar silver 60 1/2 c. Mexican dollars 48 c. Government bonds firm. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular.

There was little change in the stock market to-day, business continuing at the same low ebb as during last week, which was the smallest week's business of the year. A break in Consolidated Gas of 3/4 and a decline of over a point in Sugar turned prices downward in the morning, but the bears were not disposed to be aggressive. Late in the day an active demand developed for New York Central which lifted that stock 1/4 from the early low points. The whole market hardened in sympathy, Pennsylvania being conspicuously affected. The early fractional losses were thus wiped out and final prices were a shade above those of Saturday as a rule. There were a few wide movements in the prices of individual stocks. Manhattan, Federal Steel, American Lined Oil preferred and Lead were heavy at one time and General Electric fell off a fraction but later rose over 2 points, closing at 12 1/2. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, St. Louis Southwestern preferred, the Iowa Central stocks, the Pressed Steel Car stocks and a few others made some display of strength. The money markets of the world show continued relaxation from the recent strained discounts in London and Berlin declining an additional fraction, but while anxiety over the money outlook is for the moment relieved, there is a general feeling that higher rates will rule in the near future. Local money lenders are disinclined to lend money on time at present rates, believing that higher rates will prevail later. The activity of business in this country, coupled with the demand for money to move the crops is expected to furnish employment for all available funds. Owing to the activity of trade both in England and Germany and the large speculative commitments at Paris and at Berlin, there will undoubtedly be a demand to borrow the credits established by the United States on account of food exports. Such loans were made on a large scale last year, but it is evident that higher rates of interest will be required to prevent the calling home of this country's credits during the coming months, owing to the increased opportunities for employment of money at home. It is this situation which has caused a halt in securities both in this country and abroad.

Bonds were dull and narrow to-day and changes in prices were mixed. Total sales par value \$1,650,000.

U. S. 4s registered advanced 1/4 and the 3s coupon 1/4 per cent in the bid price.

U. S. 2s reg. 100 1/2 U. S. old 4s reg. 112 1/2 U. S. 4s reg. 100 1/2 U. S. old 4s reg. 112 1/2 U. S. 3s reg. 100 1/2 U. S. old 3s reg. 112 1/2 U. S. 2s reg. 100 1/2 U. S. old 2s reg. 112 1/2 U. S. 1s reg. 100 1/2 U. S. old 1s reg. 112 1/2

STOCKS.

Atchison 17 1/2 St. L. & S. L. pre. 90 do preferred 61 1/2 Mo. Pacific 47 1/2

Bal. & Ohio 47 1/2 Mobile & Ohio 49 1/2 Can. Pacific 52 1/2 N. J. Central 116 1/2 Ches. & Ohio 25 1/2 N. Y. Central 100 1/2

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There was more for sale than the market could absorb and September closed with sellers at 70 1/2 to 70 3/4.

Primary western receipts were 993,000 bushels, compared with 755,000 bushels last year. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour equalled 498,000 bushels. Chicago received 126 cars and Minneapolis and Duluth 563. The world's shipments of wheat and flour for the week amounted to 1,104,000 bushels and the quantity on ocean passage decreased 1,000,000 bushels.

An increase of 693,000 bushels in the visible supply wiped out a feeble rally in corn. Cash business was curtailed by the smallness of country offerings. Receipts 624 cars. September opened unchanged at 21 1/2 to 21 3/4; advanced to 21 3/4; declined to 21 1/2, and closed at 21 1/2.

Unfavorable crop reports and large receipts weakened oats. The visible supply decreased 94,000 bushels. Receipts 212 cars. September opened unchanged at 19 1/2; advanced to 19 1/2 to 19 3/4; declined to 19 1/2, and closed at 19 1/2 to 19 3/4.

Better prices at the yards advanced provisions firm at a moderate advance. Selling by packers, however, stopped a decline which met numerous stop loss orders and a decided slump followed. September pork opened a shade higher at \$9.20, advanced to \$9.25; declined to \$9.00 and closed at \$9.05. September lard opened unchanged at \$5.57 1/2; rose to \$5.57 1/2 to \$5.60; declined to \$5.45 1/2, and closed with buyers at \$5.47 1/2. September ribs opened unchanged at \$5.25; advanced to \$5.25; declined to \$5.12 1/2, and closed at \$5.17 1/2.

Estimated receipts Tuesday: Wheat, 185 cars; corn, 1,610 cars; oats, 375 cars; hogs, 23,000 head. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles. Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat, No. 2, 70 1/2, 70 3/4, 69 1/2, 69 1/2.

Sept. 70 1/2, 70 3/4, 69 1/2, 69 1/2.

Dec. 70 1/2, 70 3/4, 69 1/2, 69 1/2.

Corn, No. 2, 21 1/2, 21 3/4, 21 1/2, 21 1/2.

Sept. 21 1/2, 21 3/4, 21 1/2, 21 1/2.

Dec. 21 1/2, 21 3/4, 21 1/2, 21 1/2.

Oats, No. 2, 24 1/2, 24 3/4, 24 1/2, 24 1/2.

Sept. 24 1/2, 24 3/4, 24 1/2, 24 1/2.

Dec. 24 1/2, 24 3/4, 24 1/2, 24 1/2.

Mess Pork, 9 20, 9 22 1/2, 9 19, 9 20 1/2.

Sept. 9 20, 9 22 1/2, 9 19, 9 20 1/2.

Lard, 5 57 1/2, 5 59, 5 55, 5 57 1/2.

Sept. 5 57 1/2, 5 59, 5 55, 5 57 1/2.

Short Ribs, 5 23 1/2, 5 25, 5 19 1/2, 5 23 1/2.

Oct. 5